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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1902.

EDUCATION IN THE SOU H.

It is given out from New York that Mr. John D. Rockefeller and his son have determined to invest large sums of money in the promotion of Southern education and that President Baldwin, of the Long Island Railroad, is to be the head of the organization formed for the purpose.

This is in line with the so-catled Ogden movement and is a matter of great interest to the Southern people. We are a very proud people and we never pass pround the bat. We are not disposed to ask favors from any, and some of the Fouthern people ere so proud that they ere unwilling to accept favors even when proffered voluntarily by the Northern neople. But we can see no reason why the people of the South should not acept in good faith the offer which these Northern millionaires propose to make hill the line of promoting our educational inferests.

The New York Times in commenting on this movement says:

One thing is peculiarly noteworthy in the plan as prescribed and advocated by the speakers at the dinner given by Mr. Ogden in November last, of which this later plan is a development. It is that what is intended is help, but it is not in any sense charity. This is due to two any sense charity. This is due to two facts. In the first place, the men engaged in this work recognize that the whole country has both an interest and a duty with reference to education it, the South. It has a profound interest because the failure of any part of the country to sccure facilities for education up to the standard of the rest of the country is a menace to all. The prosperity and the safety of the nation de pend on the highest attainable intelli-gence among all the people. Intelligence cannot be raised to a high level without general schooling. The general schooling of the South is very defective. It is for the protection of New York and innois and Fennsylvania as much as that of the South that the defects should that of the sound as far as practicable. It is not less the duty than the interest of the rest of the country to aid in this work. The South is relatively poor. It is so because only a little more than a generation since it was swept clean by the Civil War and suffered losses without precedent in modern listory. Those losses were inflicted by the rest of the country in order to preserve the Union, and the effort was successful. It was best and in order to preserve the Chholi, and the effort was successful. It was best and it was necessary that the war should be fought out, and the result was worth the cost. But the cost fell heaviest on the South, and now it is the duty of the North to help the South in that work which is the most essential to the progress of the whole country.

The South has expended large sums of money for popular education and has been more generous than could reasonably have been expected in public appro priations for negro education. Now if generous men at the North, who realize this, are willing to come forward and aid us in the work that we are doing, there is no reason why we should, for the sake of false pride, turn our backs upon all such and haughtily say that we wish nothing from them. Indeed, we have no right to take such a position. The money to be expended in this direction will be in the interest of the children who are soon to take our places, and so it will be in the interest of a better corry and better government. We have no right to define on behalf of the children of the South generous aid el this character. It is our duty to take the money, which will thus be put into our hands and use it to the best possible

The money which will be raised by the Southern Educational Association will not be employed, as we understand it, in an independent movement, but will be placed at the disposal of the civic authorities here and there to supplement the funds which are raised by general taxation for school purposes. Disbursements will, therefore, be by our own people and made in our own way. Let us remember that there is a grace of receiving as well as a grace of giving.

ViRGINIA'S WEALIT.

The Lynchburg News credits to a correspondent of The Times some remarks about Patrick apples, which should have been credited to a correspondent of the Patrick Enterprise. We unwittingly misled our Lynchburg contemporary, But that is a small matter. The point is that the Lynchburg News agrees with this correspondent and with The Times that Patrick county apples are as good as the best. Grapes and peaches and plums and cherries do well in that section of the State, and there is a splendid opportunity for the people of Patrick to make money in the fruit-growing industry. The News says that it is probably true that the oldest, largest and most productive apple tree in Virginia is in Patrick county and that half : century ago Patrick apples were highly appreciated wherever they were known. There were no railroads in l'atrick in those days, but the News says that wagen-loads of Patrick apples were hauled to the county seats of adjoining counties. as well as to Danville and Lynchburg, where they found ready sale, as did also the brandy which was made from this fruit. The News reminds the Patrick county people that, with the new conditions of transportation, their apples may now be shipped to any market in the country and that the enterprising citizens of that county take note of the fact

and govern themselves accordingly. Virginians do not properly appreciate their own natural advantages. Nature has been most generous to the Old Dominion. We have a fine climate, many navigable streams and many other streams which water the lands and fur-

chinery; we have all sorts of farming lands: we have a vast store of minerals in the mountain regions of the State; we have the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, which yield year after year their rich harvest of fish and oysters and game. It is hard to see how nature have been more beneficent and liberal in her gifts to this dear old State. If we do not improve our opportunities and get rich it will be through our own neglect.

MR. SUHWAB'S VIEWS.

President Schwab, of the United States Steel Corporation, has just returned from a trip abroad and has been talking with the reporters about it, "I said in a speech delivered in Chicago," he remarked in one of his interviews, "that any combiration of business enterprises organized for other purpose than the reduction of cost and the increase of output is niceupon a false basis, and I return from my visit to Europe feeling more

ever impressed with the truth of that proposition. I come back with my ideas broadened and my enthusiasm unbounded. Heretofore I have looked upon our great combination of the steel industries of this country as perhaps nothing more than an ordinary business venture of great magnitude, but after hearing the views of the business men of the Old World, I find that I have, if anything. underrated our undertaking."

The trust is in its infancy, but the managers of trusts have already learned this much: that the very life of all such organizations depends upon their good behavior. A concern that deals with the general public must be as shrewd and as politic as any man seeking office. It must make its goods popular if it would sell them, and in order to make them popular the goods must be both good and cheap-the best article for the money to be had. There is the key to the trust

THE OPOSSUM AS A LE O MER.

Recently a correspondent of the Nev York Sun, writing from Osprey, Florida noted the strange disappearance of the possum from that section of the country. Another correspondent of the Sun. writing from Middletown, N. Y., in reply to the Florida man, tells a strange and intensely interesting story. He says that as a boy he lived in the mounainous region of Northern New Jersey That he knew every animal that had its nome there, from field mice and skunks to foxes and wildcats, and hunted and grapped the most of them, that being at the time the principal source of his inome. In all those years he never saw in opossum or heard of one being capared and he doubts if there was one within "one hundred miles." His first ntroduction to the opossum was in old Virginia in the early sixtles, when the leck-tail fellow visiting camp caused as nuch excitement and uproar, he dedlares, s an attack from Stuart's Cavalry or Mosby's men.

And now to the strange part of the

tory. We quote: "To-day those northern counties New Jersey and Orange county, N. J., are suffering from a pest of opossums. They rob hen roosts, break up the nests of setting turkeys, and play the very spossum generally. Only a few days ago saw a fine specimen carried by the tail out of a hen house in the village of hester, N. Y., where the gentleman had peen regaling himself on fresh eggs at 42 lents per dozen.

"In a walk of a few miles in Sussex and Passais counties, New Jersey, there being a light snow on the ground, I saw two of them and the tracks of many nore. Boys who have a dog trained for can at almost any time get several in

Is it possible that the Southern 'possum s migrating to the North? If so, it is easy to understand why colored labor is carce in Virginia, and the negro probtem is solved.

A Washington correspondent says that before Representative Wheeler, of Kentucky, had finished his speech in which be referred to Prince Henry as "that lifle Dutchman," Representatives Dick and Sabcock were in the official reporters' com waiting for the transcripts of it. ick was formerly Secretary of the Resublican National Committee and Babsek is chairman of the Republican Conrressional Committee.

These Republicans were afraid that Mr. Wheeler might revise his speech for the Congressional Record and they wish to use it just as it was delivered as a campaign document among the Germans. But he speech will do the Democratic cause harm in other directions. Genteel men who have respect to the proprieties of National life are not disposed to train with blatherskites like Mr. Wheeler,

It is said that the coronation of King Edward will cost Great Britain \$20,000,000. that is amost as bad as a campaign in South Africa.

VIRGINIA TUPICS.

An Estimate of The limes.

The Times need never fear that its motives will be misconstruct by those who know the responsible heads of that concern. The Times is one of the few pas that do not let personal interests ect their course on public questions, know me sacrifices The Times has made for conscience's sake, and we hope never to see the day when we fail to adaire such devotion to principle.

In the case in point we believe The Times is allowing a theory of govern-ment to carry it too far. It is not safe to push a theory to exremes. The Times has admitted this in its attitude toward the Philippine question and the Government's course over there. There must always be an intermediate stopping point.-Staunton News.

Emigration to the South.

The census reports show that in the ten years between 1890 and 1900 there was marked increase in the migration of whites from the North to the South, and Thile the movement of the same class from the South to the North is still on tibly lessened as compared with other decades. The same tendencies continued or another ten years would bring bout a very great gain of whites in the South, both because of increasing immi- The statement is of peculiar interest, gration from the North and decreased as it shows not only magnificent man-

This movement of population is easily accounted for 'Ine West has been filing Nearly all the desirable public lands have been occupied. Irrigation is not yet far enough advanced by way of scientific

movement of population, both from the South and East, and has turned the tide from the congested Eastern States some what to the South, which is more sparse-

ly populated and much less developed. The large extension of railway systems in the Southern States during the past ten years, the rapid increase in the number of manufacturing establishments, the greater utilization of Southern advantages in market firdening, especially in the raising of early and late fruits and vegetables, and the constatutly increas ing shipping facilities for Southern products, readily account for the inc of migration from north of Mason and Dixon's line-Kansas City Star.

Criticising the Convention.

"The present Constitutional Conven-tion of Virginia," says the Rockbridge County News, "is not the first one that has received severe criticisms from the hands of its constituents. An old copy of the Richmond Examiner of date July 5, 1861, of which the gifted John M. Danlel was editor, contained the following caustic criticism upon the body of pa-Virginians composing the Seces sion Convention:

'And then the devil left him for a season.' Now has the convention gone away till November. Then will it re-turn and recommence, if it can, the same career of anti-Southern and unpatriotic lation which has signalized its first and its second sessions.

"It has been u ique in one particula-No partian entary body that has assembled on the American continent ever petere prived itself oblivious or indeps d ent of public opinions. This body has been both. Composed for the most part of old men, of considerable social posttion, but excluded from power and politico! life by their anti-national opinions for more than half a century, knowing that their career concludes with the conclusion of this convention, and that they have nothing to gain or lose by any fu-ture appeal to the people, they seem to have taken as internal pleasure in mocking and defying the sentiment of the State and in trampling on that public, one of whose aberrations called them to their authority. " 'A stable idea has, however, animated

all their discussions, pervaded their en-ire legislation, and settled deep in their vstems of government. It is the thought that they were I caefalists and that they must so manage that Federalists should ceep the power that Federalists had strangely won. On this principle they consistent with themselves from the first day of their first meeting to the last day of their last session.

That men, utterly ignorant of the practical science of politics at war with the principles and feelings of Virginia, enimated by an mosity towards the Southern cause and in position to thwart, with impunity, the popular will, should continue to hold the despotic should continue to hold the despotic owers of a supreme convention is clearly a great evil and a greater danger to he common weal. It is evidently the duty and the interest of every patriot to are the dissolution of this assembly What means may accomplish an end. which all but its members now desire, is not for us to say. We suppose that they men like others-men in private, subtheir constituents know best how to apply. But it is palie possible that, if the present condition of public affairs con-tinues next winter, their sessions will be ended by revolutionary powers."

PERSONAL IND CRITICAL.

It is said that James A. Bailey, the circus manager, is making arrangements for a novel circus, in which horses will he displayed by electrical apparatus when ever possible.

It is just possible that Mr. Bryan may be going to publish his editorials in book form as a preliminary step to having them dramatized .-- Kansas City Journal,

J. A. Howells, a brother of William Dean Howells, still edits the paper, the Ashtabula Sentinel, upon which the novolist worked when a boy. Mr. Howells was born in the room next to the one in which my father worked on the St. Clairsville, O., Gazette, and have never been much further from a printing office since.

Thetus W. Sims, a representative in Censuss from Tennessee, was working thirty years ago in a brickyard at \$1 a day and later wandered over the big end State with the pack of a peddler

When Lawver Grabb, of Arkansas learned that the man who desired to buy into partnership with him in his ractice was named Rawbum, he kicked the deal into smithereens. He feared the firm name of Grabb and Rawbum might create a wrong impression of their manner of doing business.—Denver Post.

Congressman Wheeler seems to have them in his head-Indianapolis News.

Dr. Calhoun, of Oswego, Kan., should be thankful that the jury which tried him for murder found him guilty only the second degree. The penalty for while the maximum for the second degree is only ninety-nine years-Kanson

READY FOR THE FIGHT.

Tragle Company Not Scared By the Combined Opposition

After a trip to the North and West where he has called on the manufacturers of proprietary medicines, Mr. T. Elwood Tragle, of the Tragle Medicine Company, will continue in business here and that he will sue those who have com bined to fight him. He declared the effort to drive him out of the field had been fruitless and that he has made arrangements to secure medicines for a long

In talking of the matter, he said; "I am here to stay. All my plans are laid for a fight against the combine, and I shall be successful for the people are I shall be successful for the people are with me. I have purposely refrained from making any statement until now, but I think it is due to me and the people of Richmond that it should be known that an effort is being made to prevent me from continuing a business of which thousands get the benefit in the shape of low prices for all proprietary medicines. Should that effort be successful the coast of these medicines to the medicines. Should that effort be successful, the cost of these medicines to the consumer will be materially increased.

"I have decided, after thorough investigation and learning many facts, to retain counsel and bring suit against those who have combined in an effort to destroy my business. There is no doubt but that I have a clear case.

"I have learned that an effort is on foot to start a new store here and sell proprietary medicines below cost in order to ruin my business. I am prepared for such a move and shall know how to meet it." meet it."

THE BANK OF MER KLENBURG. The Bank of Mecklenburg, at Boydton and Chase City, publishes in this issue of The Times a statement of its business during the year 1901, as made to a recent meeting of its stockholders.

The statement is of peculiar interest,

agement and prosperity on account of the bank, but the individual deposits show prosperity among the people and the conace of the people in their local bank. Mr. C. J. Faulkner is president; Mr. Lucius Gregory, vice-president, and Mr. E. streams which water the lands and fur-levelopment or public aid to cause a large W. Overby, cashier at Boydton. Mr. C. pish ab-lent nower for turning ma-

EXTEND LIMITS OF RICHMOND

Mr. Wallerstein Replies to Address of Mr. John C. Easley.

FACTS AND FIGURES QUOTED

The Writer Claims That Richmond Compares Favorably with Other Cities goth In Per Capita uch. and Cost of Maintenance,

Editor of The Times:

Sir,-Richmond, Va., Feb. 15, 1992. Last fall Mr. John C. Easley delivered an address before the members of the Chamber of Commerce in this city, in epposition to the proposition to annex territory now in the county of Henrico to, the city of Richmond. In that address Mr. Easley saw fit to claim that Richmond was in no way prepared to take in additional territory, and said that she should put herself in position of such cities as Atlanta, Ga., Spring-field, O., Paterson, N. J., Wilmington, Del., and New Haven, Conn., before un-Richmond; the result was altogether in favor of Richmond, so much so that Mr. Easley no longer refers to cities by name, but deals in generalities. In his article in The Times of the 11th instant, when estimating the increased tax to be paid by residents in the county under the rate proposed by our City Council Committee, he says, "Nor do I take into consideration the special tax levied by the towns of Barton Heights, Chestnut Hill, and Fairmount." Why does he not consider them? Are they not levied and collected and do not the residents in the districts named form a very considerable part of the numbers to come into the city under the proposed plan? little farther on Mr. Easley says: the year 1905 a new assessment must be made, and by increasing the assessment the amount of tax collected can be in-creased without limits, and that without increasing the rate.' What does this assertion mean? Does he intend to say that assessors in valuing property in Richmond are over-zealous and exceed the instructions given them by the law? If he does, I would remind him that there were about 1,300 transactions in real property in this city during 1901, and that prices realized were about 22 per cent, in excess of assessment. Or does he intend to say that the assessors in the county of Henrico, appointed under the same law and with identical instruction under the law, do not obey the law, and thus give to propertycwners in the county an improper and undue advantage over other citizens of this Commonwealth? In large part the foregoing appears to be the burden of his argument. Mr. Easley sees nothing significant in Richmond having an unexpended balance of \$125,000 left over from last year; it would be significant if it occurred as a result of good man-agement in any other kind of corpora-tion; why not in the case of the city? He says "it is like owning a dime and

lacking food and raiment."
BUGABOO A MYTH. On the contrary, when our condition is known it is like owing a dime and having two dimes with which to pay. Has Mr-Pasley so soon forgot the mighty effort made a few years ago by capitalists to secure our gas-works? The statement has been frequently made and is treated as a verity among some of the most succesful financiers in our community that a time to pay to the city for our gas and water-works, with the exclusive privi-leges now owned by the city-a sum hearly sufficient to pay the entire debt owing by Richmond, and this, too, with the proviso that the citizen is to pay no more for gas and water than the rates now obtaining. The "bugaboo" of "lien on the individual's property" in our city an exploded myth when our assets are known; an excellent illustration is in the fact that 107 1-2 is offered for our 4 per cent, bonds, and no sellers to be found. Before alluding to Mr. Easley's remark bout our per capita debt. I want to state a broad and accepted proposition. It is this: "The size of a debt is not a dis-turbing factor to individual or corporation if assets are plentiful." On this feature Mr. Easley again deals in generalities. He must have had the figures at hand. Why ddn't be specialize a little. The per capita debt of Boston, Mass., is \$91.61true this includes the county debt, but insteades the county deed, but losten municipality embraces about the entire county; for Cincinnati, O., it is \$79.71; for Jersey City, N. J., it is \$30.90; for New York it is \$\$1.27 (there are sev for Richmond the figures are \$78.77. Nov the cities mentioned have attained the high position they occupy in the roll of cities by means of the money expended in creating this debt. We would like to see Richmond occupy a position in the list akin to those mentioned. Does he torget the fact that thirty-six years ago we had only the beginnings of a city here, while those I have named were far removed from the effects of the troublous times '61-'65? Let us go a step further and see how these cities compare in per capita cost of maintenance, and we find the figures as follows: New York, \$31.62; Boston, \$31.39; Jersey City, \$19.82; Cincinnati, \$18.62; Richmond, \$14.43. Does not this look like fairly good management. He next takes up the matter of schools and says we are trying to take from the county two-thirds of her population and from the number of school-houses he mentions, I think, about four-fifths of them, so that his own figures will indi-cate that those left can easily be conjucted for nine months instead of four as of the owners of property in Lee District groaning under the burden of taxations without receiving any benefits. The 1961 land in that district has been sold for \$100 per front foot. He tells you that Richmond has fifty-seven miles of streets payed with gravel, but he fails to tell wou in this letter that of the cities he suggested Richmond should be compared with, in his address to the Chamber Commerce, that Indianapolis has 114 miles paved with gravel and that Richmond has a larger percentage of miles paved, to the whole number, than any of the cities he named. He says: "Many, many miles of water and gas mains are yet to

GAS AND WATER.

To that assertion I will say that water and gas mains are in every street in Richmond, where they are demanded h property-owners and residents, except in Lee District. This statement is made advisedly, because for years it has been the policy of committees in charge of these departments to lay mains whenever a sufficient number of users of either along any block, to pay annually 10 per cent, of the cost, advised that they wanted them, and to-day in nearly every street mains are laid to the borders of the city. To-day there are 103 miles of water mains for distribution and 79 miles of gus mains for distribution, and we have only 116 miles of streets. Mr. Easley trict, who are enjoying all of the protec-asks why Richmond did not earlier show an interest in annexation; that the cen-

that the benefits at present are not "mu-tual," but altogether on one side and in favor of the man who happens to be a large owner of houses and land just out-side the limits of the city. The same benefits, however, do not accrue to the owner of one little house on a twenty-five owner of one little house on a twenty-ne-foot lot alongside of others like his own. Contiguity to Richmond should be given credit for 80 per cent. of the value of land so stated, and this is in part due to congestion of our population in restricted area, the former to his advantage, the latter our misfortune. Richmond fur-nishes place and population in which and with when the continuous who are in acwith whom the gentlemen who are in active opposition conduct their business and make their money result in benefit to countryman, no corresponding bene fit to the city. The owner of much land and many lots and houses can usually have his home in a lot of sufficient dimensions to give him drainage by tiling to some near by stream and thus rid him-self of danger from disease by sending off the offal originating about his house. He can usually have his home piped for distribution of gas and water and arrange to furnish throughout his home both these comforts, but the many, many oc-cupants of houses on the twenty-five foot lots are compelled to suffer the annoyance and disease resulting from filth they cannot get rid of. This affects them by circulation in the air any by filtering of the water into the carth. So, too, they there appeared in one of the Richmond newspapers a comprehensive statement comparing the area, financial and physical condition of the cities named with Richmond: the cities named with supply. To this latter class the advance of the city into their territory must be looked upon as a veritable boon. Mr. Easley very generously says that he does not want to expose our mortuary statis-tics. Well, we feel the same way about Henrico county, except in so far as it may help to bring about an improvement in their own and our unfortunate condition. I am very certain Mr. Easley did not know where to go to look for statisties along this line as applying to the county. If he had I am sure on this subecenty. If he had I am sure on this sub-ject he would have modified his language and evinced a little less confidence. The City Council Committee, charged with ob-taining information as to population, etc., in the territory being discussed, first asertained the number of male persons over twenty-one years of age, multiplied ir by five and found a population of about 14,400. This is the accepted rule and is believed to yield a full count. Now, we know the death rate in Richmond during 1900 and we know the mortality rate from typhold fever and accept his statements along that line. We also know that there were 603 dead bodies brought into the city from without her limits during 1900, and the health records show that nearly all of them came from the terri-tory in question and that twenty-two of them died of typhoid fever, this number being considerably more than one-fourth greater than the total number from the same cause out of our \$5,050 population. At the reception Dr. Van Dyke was told durig the same year. Who will say that opposition to bringing these people into a position where there is prospect for re- account of his book, "Fisherman's Luck." lief by the introduction of sewerage and city water does not almost border on an offense against humanity? Certainly shall the thoughtful citizen within the city raise a prayer to Heaven to remove the menace to the health of all her citi-zens. In the increasing density of our population, now more than thirty-two to the acre, and subjection to the baneful effects of odors and particles of offal blown over our streets and into our homes with every wind from the north, west or east, humaity demands it in the inter-est of the vast majority of residents in the county and for all in the city of Richmond. To permit such conditions to con-tinue is but to invite an epidemic of disease each summer, if not in winter as

well. NEEDS MORE ROOM.

The same gentleman in a recent conmunication in two of our daily papers has laid great stress upon the fact that our motive in desiring annexation is to make a better showing in population. This has been partially our object, but there are other more important considerations which make it exceedingly desirable. A large majority of the people liv-ing in the proposed annexed districts are daily employed in the city of Richmond and are actually part of the city, using her banking facilities, her streets, fire protection, police protection, and all of the other advantages as far as they can get it extended by the city of Richmond, and no part of their prosperity or com-fort has been increased by any action or expenditure of county of Henrico, except some little improvements of roads in the county, and I believe if the concensus of opinion were taken of residents of this particular district that 75 per cent, of the copie would cheerfully vote for the an pexation under the plan recommended by the subcommittee, of which I have the ionor to be chairman. Richmond is compelled to have further room to grow and to extend her streets and facilities for improvement as a great commercial city and unless we shall build in the air there is but one direction in which we can make this extension, and I reiterate facts stated in our report that there are few cities, if any, in the Union with same conditions but what would not have annexed this property many years ago.

He seems to lay great stress upon the failure of the city to be able to give all the relief and improvement that is wanted in various directions. I respectfully call attention to the fact that the ability of the city to expend for her various needs is \$400,000 per annum greater to-day than it was four years ago, and this wit considerably reduced taxation, as assess ment of real estate was Howard \$3,000,000 in 1890, and certainly specific taxes and icenses have also be mention has been made of the fact that the city has not given the necessary relief and improvement in Lee District that it was entitled to, but that was more fault of property owners than of city government. These property owners their land for many buy property at the enormous figures at which it was held, consequently there was no disposition to build, and it was foolish for the city of Richmond to expend money in the direction where there was no probable improvement in sight for long time to come, but immediate's thereafter, either through forced sales in some cases and the disposition to unload in others, property owners began to offer their land in this district at omething like its true value, and there began a building boom in Lee District. and the consequence is that the cit Rickmond expend d about \$10,000 year, whilst the entire taxation paid by that district during all the time it was part of the city was only \$148,000, and just as building of houses in that district proas building of houses in that district pro-gresses so will the disposition of the city government to make a consistent pro gress therewith. Richmond has probably been more injured than any city in the country by the abuse of citizens live within her own limits and by others just outside of her limits, while the exact everse is true of nearly every city in the country, whose citizens are glad to pro note their growth by talking up their communities and putting before the world heir very best advantages and attractions, instead of decrying and criticising whenever opportunity offers, both in pri-vate conversation and through the daily It is well to call attention to the

fact that there are quite a number of industrial plants in this particular dis-trict, who are enjoying all of the protec-tion of the city of Richmond they can get

sus of 1900 might have shown her increased population? Has he forgotten the effort made several years ago in this direction and strenuously opposed by the same gentleman who are opposing it now? Mr. Easley harps on "mutual exchange of benefits" and "gross injustice" to be done residents of the territory it is proposed to annex. I readily concede that the benefits at present are not "muletter heads Henrico county, nor depositing in banks of Henrico county, nor in any manner making use of the facilities that the county of Henrico offers, but that the county of Henrico offers, but simply enjoying a rate of taxation that can be extended them through the government of the city of Richmond, LOW TAX RATE.

The report of sub-committee fixes low rate of taxation for five years and there is no reason why, if all circumstances faver it, that this ratecan not be continued a longer time if it is wise to do so, and there is no reason to fear that because the city will have a new assessment of real estate in 1905, that there will be any real estate in 1805, that there will be any disposition to raise the assessment any more than actual percentage of the market value of the property, as is usually done in making these assessments. If our citizens will get a printed report of the sub-committee and study this question carefully, they will, in my opinion, enthusiastically favor this proposition, and I believe that a majority of citizens in proposed annexed districts when they properly understand what we propose will and I believe that a majority of citizens in proposed annexed districts when they properly understand what we propose will almost to a man favor it and those citizens of Henrico county who may live out of the proposed line will certainly be largely benefited by improvements as they gradually extend through the district, if they consider what affects their interest they will agree that this proposition is a good one for all concerted. Richmond truly has a population of 100,000 and it is not fair that she should longer be advertised to the world as a city of \$5,000, when the above facts can be established. I also wish to call attention to the fact that Mr. Eastey criticises our failure to annex Manchester. The writer of this made a very strong effort some years ago to accomplish this, and it would have been to the best interests of both Manchester and Richmond if it had been carried out, but it was very strongly opposed by certain real estate owners, who feared attention would be detracted from improving their property and spent largely upon the city of Manchester and it failed because of influence used by these people to prevent its being done.

Very respectfully. Very respectfully, JOSEPH WALLERSTEIN,

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

A second Santiago hero is on the lecture programme for this season at the Wo-man's Club, the Committee on Lectures having received a letter from Admiral Schley, in which he accepts the invita-tion to lecture in the very near future, possibly before Easter.

This announcement will be received with great interest in this city and by the members of the Woman's Club. While in the city Admiral Schley will probably speak at Richmond College.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke, of Princeton, was tendered an informal reception yesterday afternoon at the Woman's Club, before which he made a short talk, in which he paid tender tributes to Dr. Moses D. Hoge and General Robert E. Lee. Professor Boatwright introduced Dr Van Dyke to the members of the club in a few happy ment to the author and scholar.

At the reception Dr. Van Dyke was told

he was the cause of a pretty romance in account of his book, "Fisherman's Luck."
It happened that a lady, on being introduced for the first time to a gentleman at a reception, asked casually if he had read "Fisherman's Luck," to which he replied in the affirmative, and asked "if she had not, might he have the pleas-ure of lending her his copy, which she accepted. When she finished she returned the book with a note of thanks and criticism, with which he fell in 'ov2. The sequel was wedding bells in six months and a wonderful sale of "Fisherman's Luck" in this city to the fair sex, which completely paralyzed the book stores.

Tea was poured by Mrs. Pender and

chocolate by Mrs. Gordon. The especial guests of the afternoon were Mrs. Fitz-hugh Mayo, Rev. and Mrs. Landon Ma-son, Professor and Mrs. Gordon McCabe Dr. MCall, Mr. Rogers, Professor S. C. Mitchell, Miss Dorothea Lee, of Stafford; Miss W. G White, of Abingdon; Mrs. El lis, of Gordonsville; Mrs. Burlingham, of West Virginia; Mrs. William Warner, of Erie, Pa.; Mrs. C. P. Noland, of Balti-more; Mrs. T. D. Ranson, of Staunton; Miss Simms, of Halifax county; Miss Lucy Coles, of Albemarie; Miss Kuke of Kentucky; Mrs. Edward Brook, Miss Nellio Tuggle, of Blackstone; Miss year, of Orange; Miss Hatcher, of War-renton; Miss Setterman, of Washington; Miss Bessle Aylett, of King William, and Misses Elizabeth and Norton Taylor, of

Mount Airy, Va. A delightful Valentine party was given Friday night at Bloom's Grove, the resi-dence of Mr. Newton Collawn, near New London, in Caroline county, by Miss Leha Pearle Collawn in honor of her guest, Miss Annyo D. Major, of Richmond. The guests having arrived and masked them selves, they proceeded to search out the partner intended for them by lot, in that each had Valentines numbered in duplicate for each lady and gentleman, after which the evening was devoted to enjoyment of every kind, interspersed with music and refreshments. Among those present were Misses Annye D. Major, of ichmond; Lula Boulware, Myrteen Boulware, Annye Holloway, Nance Travis, Fannye Hearn, and Lelia Pearle Collawn; Messrs. Willie Hearn, George Conway, Cleveland Holloway, Jean Travis, Lennie Dunaway, Vernon Bullock, Leroy Boulware and Robert Collawn. The festivities were kept up till the early morning hours, after which the guests departed for their homes wishing Valentine Day came oftener.

Miss Mary Ashley Bell, who has such a host of friends in this city, will give a recital at the Y. M. C. A. on March 14th, assisted by Mr Heath Gregory, who will be remembered as the baritone in Ma-

damo Nevada's concert. Miss Eell has often been a visitor here and was educated at Hollins Institute, where she received the vocal medal,, since then has studied vocal music in New York, possessing a clear soprano voice nter she has sung twice in a musicale at Mrs. John D. Rockefellers.

This week's "Leslie's Weekly," in speaking of coronation of King Alfonso XIII. of Spain, says: "The hearty good wishes of the Ameri-

can people will be conveyed to King Alfonso by the Hon. J. L. M. Curry, who has been appointed by President Roosevelt as our special representative on this occasion. As ex-minister to Spain, Dr. Curry is well known and highly esteemed at the court of Madrid, while his charm-ing wife, who will accompany him on this mission, has for years enjoyed the warm personal friendship of the Queen Regent, which even the stress of our late war was unable to break." Mrs. Connally Coxe, of this city, will

accompany Dr. and Mrs. Curry when they leave in the early part of April.

Mr. and Mrs. Peters, who were marrein Baltimore Saturday, arived in the city at midday Sunday, and are now stopping with the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Russell, but will make their future home at No. 412 North First

Street. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Walter E. Russell, who first heard of the romance from a Times reporter Saturday night, while the groom is a member of Wagner Drug Company, a member of the Second Baptist Church, and well known in bainess and social circles.

Mrs. Garrett G. Gooch, who has been Mrs. Garrett G. Gooch, who has been spending some time in this city at the Mt. Vernon, left yesterday for Washington, where she will attend the National Congress of the Daughters of the Amerians April, sailing direct to England.

WANTED.

SPECIAL MIDWINTER PRICES ON SPECIAL MIDWINTER PRICES ON reupholstering and making over Parlor Sultes, Couches, Odd Chairs. Hair Mattresses, etc., at JURGENS' FURNITURE STORE, 419-21 E. Broad Street. Address postal or 'phone to store or factory, 107-9-11-13 N. Eighth Street, and our foreman will sall on you with a new up-to-date line of samples. No charge for estimates and no hard feelings if we don't get the work-but we usually do.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED, COLORED MAN WHO thoroughly understands the drying and ordering of tobacco; capable of taking full charge of drying and ordering rooms in a Northern city. Reference required, State salary expected; steady employment. Address TOBACCO, care this paper.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY: ABLE-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35, citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. For further information apply to RECRUIT-ING OFFICER, 10 East Broad.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR next 30 days in Book-keeping, Illustrat-ing, Ad-Writing, Journalism, Steno-graphy or Proof-Reading, Mention course you wish to study, CORRESPON-DENCE INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, B 250, Scranton, Penn.

WANTED, SALESMAN FOR ROAD; good line. Give age and general infor-mation. VICK'S FOOD, Rochester, N.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED-A GOOD ALL round architectural draftsman; state round architectural draftsman; state age, experience and salary expected. Give reference. Address Box 533, Roan-

WANTED-FEMALE HELF.

LADIESTO DOPLAIN NEEDLE WORK for us at home; we furnish materials and pay \$7 to \$10 per week. Send stamped envelope to STANDARD CO., Indiana Ave., Chicago. WANTED-A GOOD CHAMBERMAID: references required A pply at No. 203 East Grace Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, MATINEE THURSDAY. KATHERINE KIDDER

MOLLYPITCHER: Prices: Night, 25c. to \$1.50; Matines 25c. to \$1.

ACADEMY, THURSDAY, February 27th,

PADEREWSKI

Seats on sale at the store of Walter D. Moses & Co., No. 163 East Broad Street. POPULAR WITH THE PEOPLE.

BIJOU

HERRMANN THE GREAT CO. MATINEE AND NIGHT TO-DAY. Full of Features. See the Cycle Whirl

can Revolution, representing the "Beverly

Maner "D. A. R., of Staunton, Va. Owing to the recent unsettled feeling in the Richmond chapters, no delegates will go from this city.

Miss Olive Helms, who is visiting Mrs. C. E. Keesee, in Martinsville, was tendered a delightful card party on the eve dered a delightful eard party on the eve of Lent, at which progressive whist was played, the first prize being a copy of Tennyson, bound in Russian leather, and the second a scarf-pin. Thirty-two guests contested for the prizes, after which a delightful collation was served on the small tables.

Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis will be the

guest during this week of Mrs. Clarence G. Burton, State Secretary of the Virginia Branch of the order. While here Mrs. Davis will be tendered a re-ception by the King's Daughters and Sons, and later she will deliver an address to the public.

Miss Josephine Putney is few weeks with friends in Lynchburg.

Miss Lelia Pearle Collawn, of New London, Caroline county, is the guest of Miss Annye D. Major, of this city.

visiting Miss Julia Bidgood, No. 820 West Grace Street.

The bicture of Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson appeared in Sunday's Baltimore-American, of which it said: "Mrs. Gibson is gifted with one of the finest figures in Gotham, and is accredited with being the inspiration of the now famous Gibson girl."

Miss Tillie Schwan, of Norfelk, will visit here this week and be the guest of Miss Corinne Straus, No. 821 West Grace

Miss Lucy Christian, who has been the

guest of Miss Nina Johns, in Norfolk, has returned home.

Miss Lena B. Leary; of Amelia, is the guest of Mrs. James D. Patton, on West Franklin Street.

Miss Abbie St. John is the charming cuest of Miss Calvin Bragg.

The Misses Thompson, of Warrenton, are the guests of Mrs. Beverly Crump.

Miss Mary Bernard, who has been staying at Miss Mary Fulton's, has re-turned to her home in Petersburg.

Miss Ann Walke Williams, of Washington, D. C., is the guest of Mrs. G. A. Lyell, en West Grace Street. The marriage of Miss Fanny Mittel-

dorfer and Mr. Eugene A. Constine to-night, at the Masonic Temple, is the social event on the programme for to-Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Cohen have re-

turned from the Mardi Gras. Mrs. Cohen left Sunday for Charlottesville, Va., where she will spend a week. Mrs. Bennett Taylor Gordon, of Nelson

county, is in the city, and was on the floor of the convention with her distinguished husband to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Winston, of No. 211 West Grace Street, have returned from a visit to Washington, D. C.

Mrs. R. D. Tucker, of Powhatan, is visiting friends in the city. Miss Hattle Brockenbrough, of this city, will leave in a few days for Suffolk,

where she has accepted a position as governess in the family of Mr. A. D. Mrs. S. V. Graves, of Frederick's Hall, is the guest of Mrs. L. S. Pendleton.

Miss Ida Henley, of Williamsburg, is

Miss Margaret Lee is arranging to take

a party of tourists from this city abroad, during the summer months. Miss Maria Elair's party will leave on the 19th of